41. Oporornis formosa.—Add to breeding area, "from Southern, and Eastern Ohio."

Since then Prof. Jones has found the White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) breeding in Ohio, in two successive seasons, which should also be added to the check list.

NINETEEN YEARS OF BIRD MIGRATION AT OBERLIN, OHIO.

BY LYNDS JONES.

Migration studies have been carried on at Oberlin for upwards of twenty-five years, but there seem to be good reasons for limiting this record to the years since 1895. The data have not been presented before in this complete form because, in the opinion of the writer, the records were not sufficiently numerous to furnish a reliable table for the use of those who may wish to continue these studies.

For the first six years the territory covered lay almost wholly within Lorain county, extending from about five miles south of Oberlin to the shore of Lake Erie, and east and west from Oberlin about five miles, comprising a territory seventeen miles north and south by ten miles east and west. In this area, all of which was originally virgin forest, there are two river valleys extending in a northerly direction, extensive open fields, remnants of the original forest, brushy tangles where the dumps of abandoned sandstone quarries have been overgrown, and the lake shore with its considerable marshy areas at the mouths of streams. There are no elevations of importance. The two river valleys now have slender remnants of once considerable growth of white pine and red cedar, with islands of hemlock.

Since 1900 operations have been extended to include the Cedar Point sand pit with the adjacent extensive marshes and lake shore, and the narrow area bordering the road between Berlin Heights and the lake shore at Ceylon Junction, and also the mouth of Old Woman's Creek, the lower reaches of which are extensively marshy. Perhaps it would have been

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better to separate the records from this distinctively different region from those of the definitely Oberlin region, but that could not be done without danger of serious mistakes. The Cedar Point sand pit records are mainly those of water birds, at least as they affect the appended tables. Some land birds tarry there later in the spring than they have been found in the Oberlin region.

I have no hesitation in saying that the percentage of error in these records must be small, because observations have been carried on almost every day during the season of migration, and for weeks before any migration began and for three weeks after it closed, and by a considerable body of trained observers. Questionable records have been eliminated.

Since the Crow, Robin, Bluebird, Meadowlark, Northern Flicker, Bronzed Grackle, and Mourning Dove regularly remain all winter in small numbers, the exact arrival of the first migrating individuals may not have been determined with certainty in every instance, but the migration of these species has been considered as begun with the advent of a considerable number of individuals who were singing and evidently individuals which had not remained in the region all winter.

The writer is well aware of the fact that averages based upon few records are of questionable value. Nearly all of the species which have been recorded as migrants are here given for the sake of completeness, with no thought that averages based on as few as nine records can be taken as true averages.

The median rather than the average date of arrival has been used in these tables, because the median has proved the more reliable in practice. Extremes in either earliest arrivals or latest records of species which pass north to breed do not affect the median as they do the average.

The species are arranged according to their average date of arrival as a matter of convenience for further studies of the migrations rather than according to the systematic arrangement of the A. O. U. Check-List. If this arrangement be objected to on the ground that it is inconvenient to find any species because it is out of alignment with the Check-List, one would answer that the purpose of this paper is not to show the systematic relationships, but rather groupings according to times of migration. Even if it were possible, in any list arranged according to taxonomic relationships, to show those relationships accurately, which is avowedly impossible, the inconvenience of such a list when used in almost any sort of field work is considerable, so considerable that some other arrangement must often be devised. The only general utility arrangement is the alphabetical one.

Where the records are less than twelve in number it is likely that additional records covering a number of years will change the date here given as the median. In such cases, then, this paper claims only to give a basis upon which further work may be done. It is entirely possible that any of the dates given here as first seen may be moved forward by later records. They are of value only in showing what the range of variation may be, and also in showing that the birds are held back by a backward spring, and encouraged to move northward early in an early spring.

It will be noted that there is very marked disagreement in the dates of "Last seen." The irregularity is rather more marked among the water birds than among the land birds. The very late date of the Mallard in 1904 possibly indicates that the pair seen was breeding, although no nest was found. Color is lent to this supposition by the finding of a female Mallard in the marshes of Bay Point on the last day of June, 1914. The case of the Olive-backed Thrush (June 13, 1905) cannot be explained in this way. The single individual seen did not seem to be abnormal. There is a strong suspicion that the single Semipalmated Plover recorded on June 17, 1904, was a wounded bird. It flew without difficulty when approached too closely, but permitted an approach within five feet. The other June records are not particularly notable, since my records show a considerable number of early June "lists" for transient species.

The average variation between first arrivals (earliest and latest) for all of the species here listed is 21 days. The average variation of first arrivals of the water birds is 33 days, and of the land birds 20 days. The variation in the land birds which remain to breed is 20 days, of the transient species is 19 days. The land bird with the least variation is the Black-throated Green Warbler with 8 days, and the greatest variation is the Pipit, with a variation of 66 days. It is likely that the regular route of migration of the Pipit does not cross this region, since only occasional scattered flocks are found. The March 15, 1901, record is my own. There were two birds, one of which was secured for positive identification.

N	umber Median	Earliest		Median	Latest
		Record		Last Seen	Laggard
Crow					
Robin					
Bluebird					
Canada Goose				Ann 1.	Apy 15 207
Meadowlark				Apr. 1,	Apr. 15, 04
Bronzed Grackle					
Song Sparrow					
Northern Flicker					
Red-winged Blackbird					
Black Duck				Ann A.	Apr. 15, '99
Baldpate					
Redhead				51ay 10,	Apr. 21, '03
Mourning Dove			Proode		Abi. 21, 00
Migrant Shrike					
Canvas-back			breeus	Ann 11	Apr. 10, '05
Cowbird			Droods	дрг, г,	Apr. 10, 00
Rusty Blackbird			Dieeus	Mar 8.	May 16, '08
Towhee			Duooda	may o,	May 10, 03
Pintail			Dieeus	Any 20.	Apr. 29, '07
Whistling Swan				мрг, ωυ,	Apr. 3, '99
Greater Scaup Duck				Apr. 19	Apr. 5, 55
Field Sparrow			Broods	Apr. 19	
Mallard			Diecus	Apr. 10.	Jun. 17, '04
Fox Sparrow					May 2, '07
Red-breasted Merganser					May 22, '09
Belted Kingfisher			Broode	мрн. о о,	May 22, 00
Phoebe					
Merganser			Dieeus		May 10, '12
Turkey Vulture			Broods		
Vesper Sparrow					
Wilson's Snipe				May 3:	May 22, '09
Chipping Sparrow					
Shoveller			Diccus		Apr. 21, '14
Lesser Scaup Duck			Breeds		
network bourp bucktere			Drectab		

	Median First Seen	Earliest Record	Median Last Seen	Lat e st Laggard
Coot 14	Mar. 31;	Mar. 9, '08	May 5;	May 22, '09
Woodcock 18	Mar. 31;	Mar. 10, '02; Breeds		
Swamp Sparrow 18	Mar. 31;	Mar. '13, '08; Breeds	3	
Hermit Thrush 19	Apr. 2;	Mar. 21, '03	-	May 26, '10
Pied-billed Grebe 18				May 28, '04
Hooded Merganser 7				Apr. 30, '11
Great Blue Heron 18		Mar. 20, '97; Breeds		
Brown Thrasher 19		Mar. 22, '02; Breeds	M 0.	Man 11 207
Pectoral Sandpiper 13				May 11, '07 May 30, '11
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. 19 Bufflehead 14				May 13, '07
Purple Martin 19				May 10, 01
Bittern 12				
Barn Swallow 19				
Blue-winged Teal 12				
Ruby-crowned Kinglet 19				May 24, '10
Tree Swallow 18	Apr. 12;	Mar. 31, '10; Breeds		
Upland Plover 19				
Bonaparte's Gull 14				May 22, '11
Ruddy Duck 11				; May 13, '02
Horned Grebe 13				; May 17, '08
Osprey 11				M 02 100
White-throated Sparrow. 19				; May 22, '09
Louisiana Water-Thrush. 19				; May 21, '01
Loon 10 Spotted Sandpiper 18	Apr. 18	Ann. 19, 04 Ann. 0, '04: Broods		, May 21, 01
Savanna Sparrow 13	Apr. 18	Mar 30 '19		; May 25, '06
Wood Duck 6				,,,
Chimney Swift 19	Apr. 19	Apr. 10, '10; Breeds		
Greater Yellow-legs 13	Apr. 20:	Apr. 12, '10	May 12	
Myrtle Warbler 19	Apr. 20	Mar. 26, '08	May 19	; May 27, '07
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher 19	Apr. 20	Mar. 29, '07; Breeds	\$	
Bank Swallow 18	Apr. 22	Apr. 6, '02; Breeds		
Green Heron 17				
Yellow Warbler 19				
Grasshopper Sparrow 19				
House Wren 19	Apr. 25	Apr. 17, '96; Breeds		
Rough-winged Swallow. 17				• May 25 '02
Solitary Sandpiper 18 Bobolink 19				; May 25, '03
Warbling Vireo 19				
Oven-bird 19				
Cathird 19				
Long-billed Marsh Wren. 17				
Olive-backed Thrush 19				; Jun. 13, '05
Cliff Swallow 19) Apr. 27	; Apr. 6, '03; Breeds		
Wood Thrush 19) Apr. 27	; Apr. 10, '04; Breeds	;	
Red-headed Woodpecker. 19) Apr. 28	; Apr. 13, '10; Breeds	;	
Kingbird 19	Apr. 28	; Apr. 19, '14; Breeds	;	
Baltimore Oriole 19			\$	
Lark Sparrow 10) Apr. 28	, 17 100	Mar. 10	Man 99 207
Blue-headed Vireo 17	Apr. 28	; Apr. 17, '02	-	; May 22, '07
Black and White Warbler 19	Apr. 28	, Apr. 19, 14; breeds	,	

Number	Median	Earliest		Median Latest
Records	First Seen	Record		Last Seen Laggard
Blue-winged Warbler 19	Apr. 28;	Apr. 19, '14;	Breeds	
Henslow's Sparrow 5	Apr. 29;	Apr. 22, '07;	Breeds	
Black-thr. Green Warbler 19	Apr. 29;	Apr. 25, '96		May 22; May 28, '07
Palm Warbler 16	Apr. 29;	Apr. 20, '08		May 16; May 22, '09
Yellow-legs 12				May 13; May 19, '03
Red-eyed Vireo 19				
Maryland Yellow-throat. 19		Apr. 19, '14;	Breeds	
Sora 17		Apr. 11, '08;		
Crested Flycatcher 19		Apr. 24, '13;	Breeds	
Scarlet Tanager 19	-	Apr. 24, '13;	Breeds	
Nashville Warbler 19		Apr. 27, '14		May 21; May 27, '01
Water-Thrush 16		Apr. 24, '13		May 20; May 25, '03
Redstart 19		Apr. 25, '12;		
Veery 18		Apr. 20, '99;		
Virginia Rail 19		Apr. 14, '13;	Breeds	
White-crowned Sparrow. 19		Apr. 21, '11		May 19; May 22, '09
Rose-breasted Grosbeak 18		Apr. 27, '96;		
Yellow-throated Vireo 19		Apr. 20, '14;	Breeds	
Orange-crowned Warbler 13		Apr. 26, '09		May 14; May 22, '09
Least Flycatcher 19		Apr. 11, '03	_	May 24; Jun. 3, '10
Florida Gallinule 9		Apr. 20, '07;		
Orchard Oriole	-	Apr. 29, '99;		
Cerulean Warbler 19		Apr. 29, '99;	Breeds	
Black-thr. Blue Warbler, 19		Apr. 27, '96		May 22; May 29, '01
Chestnut-sided Warbler. 17		Apr. 30, '06		May 23; May 27, '07
Whip-poor-will		Apr. 19, '14;		
Indigo Bunting 19		Apr. 26. '02;		
Northern Parula Warbler 13		May 1, '00;	Breeds	31 00.31 00.100
Magnolia Warbler 18		Apr. 28, '96		May 22; May 28, '08
Short-billed Marsh Wren 7		Apr. 30, '06;	Breeds	Mar. 10. Mar. 00. 100
Pipit 17 Bine Wanbler		Mar. 15, '01		May 16; May 26, '99
Pine Warbler 6		Apr. 29, '98		May 13; May 15, '14
Blackburnian Warbler 18 Kirtland's Warbler 3		Apr. 27, '05		May 22; May 29,'09
Common Tern 14		May 2, '06	Prooda	2002
Least Bittern 9		Apr. 29, '07; Apr. 25, '04;		near
King Rail 9		May 4, '08;		
Wood Pewee 19		May 2, '99;		
Yellow-breasted Chat 19		May 1, '03;		
Gray-cheeked Thrush 14		Apr. 29, '99	Diccus	May 22; May 29, '09
Philadelphia Vireo 8		Apr. 29, '07		May 20; May 25, '07 May 20; May 27, '07
Golden-winged Warbler. 8		May 4, '02		May 14; May 23, '05
Prothonotary Warbler 5		Apr. 27, '13;	Broode	May 11, May 20, 00
Acadian Flycatcher 18		May 3, '13;		
Dickcissel 7		May 6, '96; E		
Lincoln's Sparrow 12	May 9:	Apr. 14, '12	necus	May 14; May 23, '04
Hooded Warbler 12		Apr. 22, '14;	Breeds	May 11, May 20, 01
Yellow-billed Cuckoo 17				
Kentucky Warbler 8			Diccus	
Tennessee Warbler 17	May 10:	May 1, '13		May 22; May 30, '13
Bay-breasted Warbler 18				May 21; May 28, '07
Canada Warbler 18				May 22; Jun. 3, '10
Cape May Warbler 12				May 16; May 27, '07
		,,		

		Earliest Record	Median Latest Last Seen Laggard	
Connecticut Warbler 9	May 10;	May 3, '14	May 25: May 29, '12	
Black Tern 12	May 11;	May 2, '07: Breeds		
Black-billed Cuckoo 18	May 11;	May 4. '14: Breeds		
Ruby-thr. Hummingbird. 19	May 11;	May 2, '06; Breeds		
Prairie Warbler 9	May 11;	Apr. 29, '99	May 17; May 20, '07	1
Mourning Warbler 15	May 11;	May 3, '14	May 25; Jun. 2, '13	3
Least Sandpiper 10	May 12;	May 4, '14	May 16; May 22, '10)
Nighthawk 17	' May 12;	Apr. 21, '09; Breeds		
Black-poll Warbler 18	8 May 12;	May 4, '06	May 24; Jun. 3, '04	ŧ
Semipalmated Plover 5	May 13;	May 11, '12	May 25; Jun. 17, '04	ŧ
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher 4	May 13;	May 9, '04	May 26; Jun. 1, '14	ŧ
Wilson's Warbler 14	May 13;	May 5, '00	May 25; Jun. 3, '10)
Red-backed Sandpiper 4	May 14;		May 17; May 20, '10)
Alder Flycatcher 19) May 14;	May 7, '02; Breeds		
Olive-sided Flycatcher 5	5 May 14;	Apr. 29, '13	May 27; Jun. 1, '14	£
Ruddy Turnstone 10) May 18;	Mar. 31, '12	May 28; Jun. 1, '14	1
Semipalmated Sandpiper. 3	5 May 20;	May 16, '03	May 23; Jun. 1, '14	1
semipaimated sandpiper.) May 20,	May 10, 05	May 25, 501. 1, 1-	*

THE FOLLOWING SPECIES ARE WINTER RESIDENTS:

Brown Creeper 17	Apr. 28; May 24, '10
Tree Sparrow 19	Apr. 29; May 9, '09
Golden-crowned Kinglet 16	Apr. 30; May 11, '09
Slate-colored Junco 18	May 1; May 20, '07
Purple Finch 16	May 2; May 28, '07
Winter Wren 18	May 8; May 17, '98
Red-breasted Nuthatch 12	May 13; May 28, '07
Pine Siskin 7	May 13; May 20, '07
Horned Lark	Apr. 1, '99
Northern Shrike	Apr. 3, '99
Snowflake	Mar. 16, '08

The following species have been recorded, but the records are either too few or too irregular to be of any value for reference. They need particular attention. The species are arranged alphabetically.

Chickadee, Carolina Cormorant, Double-crested Crossbill, White-winged Curlew, Hudsonian Dowitcher Duck, Ring-necked Eagle, Golden Gadwall Golden-eye Golden-eye, Barrow's Goose, Blue Goose, Snow Goose, White-fronted Goshawk Grosbeak, Evening Grosbeak, Pine Hawk, Duck Hawk, Rough-legged Knot Lark, Hoyt's Horned Longspur, Lapland Mockingbird Murre, Brunnich's Owl, Saw-whet Owl, Short-eared Owl, Snowy Phalarope, Wilson's Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Golden Plover, Piping Sandpiper, Baird's Sandpiper's, Stilt Sparrow, Bachman's Sparrow, Nelson's Teal, Green-winged Tern, Caspian Vireo, White-eyed Warbler, Worm-eating Waxwing, Bohemian Willet, Western Wren, Bewick's

The Red-Crossbill is too irregular to be placed in any group. It is sometimes found every month in the year, but often absent.

The Herring and Ring-billed Gulls are present all the year, but do not breed in the vicinity, of course. The departure in spring of the birds which breed during the season cannot, therefore, be ascertained with any degree of accuracy.

The following species are regular residents: Alphabetically arranged.

Bob-white Cardinal Chickadee Eagle, Bald Goldfinch Grouse, Ruffed (scarce) Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Marsh Hawk, Pigeon Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Broad-winged Jay, Blue Lark, Prairie Horned Nuthatch, White-breasted Owl, Barn Owl, Barred Owl, Great Horned Owl, Cong-eared Owl, Screech Titmouse, Tufted Waxwing, Cedar Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Red-bellied Wren, Carolina